



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EDITOR'S PREFACE

THE purpose of the Program Committee in bringing together this series of addresses and papers at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy, May 18, 1916, was to make expert information popularly available in compact form as to the fundamentals of the military policy of the United States and to give accurate information as to the opinions of great elements in America's composite population and life. The aim was to present concretely and authoritatively the varying recommendations and points of view; to present every angle of opinion on this subject which finds its footing in facts, in patriotic concern for the national welfare, and in reasoned inference from the facts.

The Committee recognized that no small part of the current discussion of military policy has proceeded with no ascertainable relation to actual facts and with no clear analysis of the purposes which changes in policy are sought to serve. No particular "side" or "program" has had a monopoly of this advocacy through unreason, prejudice, detachment from disclosed facts and clearly thought-out comprehension of fundamental policy; and the purpose of the Committee was to bring together only those possessing accurate, first-hand, competent information and reasoned opinion upon those matters which may prove of value in the development of an ultimate consensus of American public opinion.

If the contents of this volume disclose diversity of view and sharp divergence of recommendation even as to rudiments of policy, that is due to the fact that public opinion on this vital subject is still "in the making"; due also to the purpose of the Committee to present authoritatively and fairly all points of view, rather than to give advantage to any particular propaganda. The reader is left to form his own impressions and conclusions from the data, the greater portion of which is for the first time brought together in form available to any considerable part of the reading public.

The discussion was grouped around a very definite question of fundamental policy, viz., whether the basis of military training in the United States ought, in the ultimate analysis, to be purely casual and "volunteer," or whether there should be introduced into it that element of compulsion and universality which comes from a recognition that a duty of participating adequately and effectively in the defense and preservation of the nation goes hand in hand with the right and duty of participating in the determination of its internal policies and domestic concerns. The pivot of the present discussion was made thus concrete, because of a desire that the discussion itself should be directed to concrete and tangible factors, rather than to the vague and undefined issue of advocacy or opposition to "preparedness." It was also the belief of many members of the Program Committee that, no matter what may be the form or scope of measures of army increase and reorganization within this year or the next, the nation will eventually be brought face to face with the question whether any considerable number of citizens can with safety be left wholly untrained and unready to perform with effectiveness any part of that task which all citizens may at almost any time be called upon to perform, to the utmost limits of patriotic devotion. Although the discussion was thus centered around the concrete issue whether military training should be left altogether casual and "volunteer" or whether some degree of training should be made general and obligatory, it was recognized that, in passing upon this question, many citizens feel disposed to inquire first as to the necessary objects of any increased attention to military matters—the question of the potential dangers, if any, against which preparation must fore-handedly be made, the question of the concrete problems of defense with which our military and naval experts would have to deal, should danger come from any source to be regarded as potential. These questions also are in considerable measure dealt with in this volume, notably in some of its earlier pages. In all respects, however, the Committee has sought to exclude mere rhetoric and resentment, as well as mis-information, and to present the messages of men who speak accurately and authoritatively.

DR. ALBERT SHAW, editor of the *American Review of Reviews* since he founded it in 1891, student of governmental and economic systems in many countries, gave a most admirable introduction to the whole subject, as presiding officer of the opening session.

HENRY B. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, spoke from the point of view of his experience as Assistant Secretary of War, and the extensive studies which he conducted in that post, under the leadership of Secretary Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey. It was commonly said in Washington that Mr. Breckinridge had acquired a greater mastery of military problems than is often gained by a civilian in the War Department.

WALTER L. FISHER was Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet. As one of the leaders of the Chicago Bar, he has been a deep student of the foreign relations of the United States. Probably more insistently and effectively than anyone else in the country, Mr. Fisher has emphasized the truth that to proceed intelligently to make military preparations, it is necessary first to determine for what is preparation to be made.

C. E. KNOEPEL is an "efficiency engineer", a member of the staff of the *Engineering Magazine*, and the author of a volume recently published under the title "Industrial Preparedness".

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, editorial writer and president of the *New York Evening Post*, author of monographs dealing with the German Imperial Court and Continental life, turned shafts of sarcasm and analysis upon "The Cure-all of Universal Military Service."

DR. MORITZ J. BONN, professor of political economy in the University of Munich, trained observer of social phenomena in many lands, presented most thoughtfully and open-mindedly "Some Economic and Political Aspects of General Training under the German Military System."

DR. ROBERT M. JOHNSTON is a lecturer in the United States War College, Assistant Professor of Modern History in Harvard University, and Editor of the authoritative *Military History and Economist*.

IRVING T. BUSH, president of the Bush Terminal Company and leader in large business enterprises, gave a business man's impressions of military training as an aid to individual effectiveness in the tasks of peace.

NEWTON D. BAKER, the gifted Secretary of War; CHARLES BENNETT SMITH, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the most able and courageous of Democratic Congressmen; GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Oregon, the hard-working Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs; and J. P. MILLER, JR., of the National Security

League's staff of experts, presented varying views as to the measures of army reorganization and military training put in force by the present Administration.

FREDERICK A. KUENZLI, of New Jersey, and DR. THEODORE A. CHRISTEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave graphic and valuable accounts of the Swiss military system and its adaptability to American conditions; MAJOR E. N. JOHNSTON, of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, contributed what is probably the most informing study of the Australian system yet published; ERIC FISHER WOOD, who saw European military systems at work in the earlier stages of the Great War, gave vividly some of his impressions; Captain EWALD HECKER, of the German Army, narrated many of the features of the German system; and Colonel C. DEWITT WILLCOX, of the West Point Military Academy, gave from his ripe military scholarship an illuminating analysis of the French and English systems.

MATTHEW WOLL, one of the most clear-sighted of the leaders of American trades-unionism, and JOHN P. WHITE, the energetic head of the United Mine Workers, discussed universal training from the viewpoint of organized labor; GEORGE CREEL discussed it from the viewpoint of the democratic ideal; President ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN of Amherst College powerfully opposed compulsory military training, from the viewpoint of educational theory and practice; HERBERT QUICK presented some elements of "a new volunteer system"; SAMUEL ROSENTOHN presented legal aspects of the general subject; and Professor MUNROE SMITH dealt with it historically.

President EDMUND JAMES of the University of Illinois outlined what the universities are doing and could do in the training of officers; Adjutant-General LOUIS W. STOTESBURY, of the New York National Guard, stirringly indicated the place of the State Militia in the national defense; Captain HALSTEAD DOREY of the "regular" Army told what the Plattsburg Camps are doing for military training; and Major-General LEONARD WOOD gave a striking narrative of the necessary elements of "National Training for Military Defense."

The foregoing commentary will indicate the diversity of the views and the authoritative character of the utterances which made up this notable symposium. They are published by the Academy solely in the hope that they will be of aid in the development of a reasoned and patriotic public opinion upon one of the most vigorously debated topics of today and tomorrow.

WILLIAM L. RANSOM.

NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST, 1916.